NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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twenty These rates make the WEET'S HERAID the

cheapest publication in the country.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—BROTHER BILL AND ME-CALIFORNIA; OR THE HEATHEN CHINER. THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway. - CHICAGO B OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PANTO

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street. -The Long Strike. PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st-BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corne

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 586 Broadway. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GARDEN INSTRUMENTA NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 4, 1872.

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THE REPORT of the newly appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment relative to the widening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, was yesterday confirmed by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, with the exception of correcting a few minor errors. He credits the Commissioners with having faithfully and conscientiously discharged their duties

GEORGE LAVERY, found guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday last of murder in the second degree for taking the life of Detective Lambrecht, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Ingraham to State Prison for life. In passing sentence the Judge commented on the late growing frequency in this city of murders by young men. As a warning to young men of this dangerous type, and for the better protection of society against their murderous assaults, he felt it incumbent on him to mete out to the prisoner the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence is one that will meet with general approval, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a salutary lesson to class for whom it is intended, and put a check on the spirit of reckless lawlessness so rife in the community.

MEXICAN WARFARE is a riddle which baffles all attempts at solution. It is a delusion and a snare to those who undertake to speculate as to the probable issue of the struggle. But yesterday our special despatches stated that the revolutionists under Treviño had been defeated-one account had it even annihilatedby the government troops near Monterey. But the tables are turned. According to the special reports of our correspondents which we publish to-day the defeated revolutionists have promptly reciprocated by annihilating their opponents. Of course this could not be done without bloodshed, and, to judge from our despatches, the fight must have been very desperate. But while the two dominant factions are engaged in cutting each other's throats Mexican cattle thieves find a paving occupation in Texas.

The New York Ratification of Cincinnati Presidential Ticket.

The mass meeting last night in and around Cooper Institute, for the ratification of the Cincinnati liberal republican Presidential ticket of Greeley and Brown, was an immense and impressive popular assemblage. In another part of this paper we give a full report of the speeches and other proceedings inside, and at the several stands outside the building. Call it, if you please, a curious assemblage of floating materials, engineered by political soreheads and disappointed office-seekers, it was, nevertheless, the very largest and most imposing and enthusiastic political ratification meeting drawn together in this city since the ratification of Seymour and Blair in 1868. And it was a more remarkable ratification than that of Seymour and Blair, in the distinct representation of the different nationalities on the ground, and in the manifestation on every side of a heavy political groundswell among the democratic masses. Surely here, in this overwhelmingly democratic city of New York, at least, we must be in the midst of a political revolution when an independent popular ratification of Greeley for the Presidency eclipses the ratifications of McClellan and Seymonr.

But what does all this signify? It discloses great change in the rank and file of the democratic party in favor of the proposed coalition of all the political elements of the country opposed to General Grant, regardless of past party associations or party distinctions. This meeting, moreover, in the interval to the Democratic National Convention of July, will doubtless operate to strengthen the movement inside the democratic lines in favor of Greeley and Brown. Unquestionably the main object of this extraordinary gathering of anti-Grant republicans and democrats, Americans, Irish and Germans, was to impress upon the Democratic Convention the popularity of Greeley and Brown among the democratic masses of all nationalities, and the wisdom of adopting them at Baltimore as the ticket of the democratic party. Nor can we resist the conclusion, from the mixed elements and enthusiasm of this immense assemblage in and around Cooper Institute last night, that the democratic party in adopting the Cincinnati ticket can insure for it a popular majority in this city which will probably decide the vote of the State. But, above all, this powerful demonstration in support of this independent Cincinnati coalition movement will be calculated to spread the opinion that the best thing which the authorized representatives of the democratic party at Baltimore can do is to adopt the liberal republican ticket of Greeley and Brown.

And why not? If the democratic m are ready and eager to support the Cincinnati candidates, why should the democratic managers hesitate? They may object that this proposed new departure, if adopted, will be not only the abandonment of all "the timehonored principles of the democratic party," but the disbanding and dissolution of the party itself: that a movement so radical in its character to divert the party from its traditions, glories, ideas and purposes, if persevered in, can result only in the dissolution and dispersion of the party, and that in the division of its members upon the Presidential tickets in the field General Grant will carry off the balance of power. But how stands the democratic party to-day? Is it not completely separated from its ideas, traditions, principles and purposes of even two years ago? In accepting the new amendments to the constitution, including negro emancipation, civil and political equality, does not this party cease to be the democratic party of the past, and does it not occupy the ground of the Cincinnati Convention and its Presidential ticket? But here it may be contended that if the Cincinnati liberal party and the reconstructed democratic party occupy the same ground it is right and proper that the democratic party, with its three millions of voters, should lead the way in this proposed coalition, and not this little Cincinnati party, with its unknown quantity of followers.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the very name of the democratic party since 1860 has ceased to be a tower of strength, and has become a stumbling block to its adherents. From its opposition to the war for the Union the history of this party since 1860 has been the history of the old federal party from its opposition to the war of 1812. In a word, if the democratic party shall assume the control of the opposition forces in this Presidential fight the issues of the war will again be brought into the foreground, and with the same general results in the election as those of 1864 and 1868, while in the adoption of the independent ticket of Greeley and Brown the democracy will be relieved of these burdens of the war, and will be enabled to contest the Presidential field against the administration upon the living issues of the day. This is the important consideration which has led some of the most sagacious leaders of the democracy to a declaration in support of Greeley and Brown, and this is the great secret of this imposing popular demonstration in favor of this new departure at Cooper Institute.

But still the probabilities at Baltimore are in favor of a regular democratic ticket. With the choice before them of Chief Justice Chase as their Presidential candidate the managers of the Democratic Convention of 1868 had a splendid opportunity for a campaign, which would at least have placed the democratic party firmly upon its feet for the campaign of 1872. But this inviting opportunity was coutempthously rejected, and we are now by no means certain that the disastrous consequences of this folly have cured the party managers of their narrow prejudices. Assuming that at Baltimore they will prefer the integrity of their party organization, such as it is, to the chances of success offered with the Cincinnati independent ticket, the consequences will be most probably that the democracy in 1872 will repeat the whig campaign of 1852, including the party dissolution and dispersion which followed that overwhelming defeat of the whig ticket. It must be now apparent to the most inflexible of the democratic Bourbons that the Cincinnati independent ticket has been advanced too far to be withdrawn in favor of a democratic ticket, and that two opposition parties in the field can have no other effect than to strengthen the regular republican ticket in weakening each other. It was the division of the opposition forces upon two or

Polk in 1844, Buchanan in 1856, and Lincoln

It is understood on all sides that the Cincinnati movement goes for nothing without the support of the democratic party; but, having invited the coalition, can the democracy reject it with any prospect of any advantage thereby? This is the main question for the Democratic Convention. Meantime the regular Republican National Convention meets to-morrow at Philadelphia, the action of which will give a new and powerful impulse to the administration party through the length and breadth of the land. General Grant will doubtless be renominated by acclamation; and though there are some doubts as to the Vice Presidential candidate the advantages of the situation are so far in favor of Mr. Colfax, that he, too, will most likely be the choice of the Convention. In any event the proclamation of the unanimous renomination of General Grant will at once draw the line of de marcation between the republicans adhering to his administration and the republicans opposing it, and so sharply as to disclose the necessity of a coalition of all the opposing forces if they would do anything in this contest even to secure a substantial foothold against the administration party for 1876. We have had no developments as yet in the political movements of the day that indicate any loss in the popular strength of General Grant; but we have the strong testimony of this Cooper Institute opposition meeting of last night that the ticket of Greelev and Brown is, at this desperate crisis in its fortunes, the ticket for the democratic party.

The Great Unvatified.

That unfortunate child of diplomacy, the Treaty of Washington, still pursues its uncertain career and evokes on both sides of the Atlantic a hearty disapproval of its existence. In the Houses of Commons and Lords last night the replies of Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville will not give much comfort to those who believe that on the ratification of the supplemental article our national existence hangs. Of public opinion in this country, outside of the stock-jobbing interest, it may truly be said that the treaty's failure or success is a question of supreme indifference. The proceedings in the English Parliament last night, taken with our despatches from Washington on this treaty matter, will sufficiently indicate the miserable condition into which the negotiations have passed. The language of the English members is insulting in the extreme, and that of the English Foreign Secretary scarcely less so. It is no longer the two great governments gravely considering a misunderstanding, but an exercise of sharp wits by British traders, insisting that they get the best of a close bargain. The fact that our claims for indirect damages have been surrendered does not gratify those honorable gentlemen; they deny that we have any right to found a principle of international law on the capitulation. Indeed, the irresponsible members carry this much further, and speak of the Senate's surrender with all the corror of Bob Acres' serving man when he smelt gunnowder in his master's challenge. The impression, therefore, grows on all sides into a belief that the treaty will lapse, and that the arbitration at Geneva will be postponed without a hope of ever meeting again. In this it will not evoke a single regret from any American who values his country's honor; for though the opportunity to bind the two nations seemed once auspicious, the peace of the world will be better preserved in the lapse of a treaty so sadly bungled in all its stages.

Mr. Boutwell's friends and some shortsighted financiers have endeavored to create the impression that, in consequence of the demands upon the government for gold, the Treasury had little that could be called its own and might be short of the precious metal. Their calculation was based upon the demand for redeeming the debt called in, the accrued interest on the balance outstanding, and the current wants of the government. They seemed to lose sight of the fact that there is continuous stream from customs of four or five millions a week into the Treasury, which is equal to, or nearly equal to, the outflow. The Treasury statement on the 1st of this month showed that there was on hand \$91,103,321 in gold and \$11,207,313 in currency-in all, \$102,316,145. The outstanding coin certificates amounted to \$25,834,600. which have to be deducted. There would then be left in the Treasury, above all immediate or outstanding demands, \$76,481,545. This is a smaller sum than Mr. Boutwell has generally had lying idle in his vaults. Take the whole period of his administration of the department, he has had on an average a hundred millions lying idle, and this for the three years amounts to a loss in interest of eighteen millions of dollars. We notice that the Secretary has ordered the purchase of two millions of bonds and the sale of two millions of gold each week during the month of June, which will be a disbursement of sixteen millions for the current month. This will leave him as large or a larger surplus at the end of June than he holds at present, for the revenue comes in with a greater stream than it goes

The gold speculators, who seize every chance to influence the market, have been endeavoring to discount the treaty difficulties with England, but have not been able to do much in that way. Neither shrewd business men nor the people apprehend any trouble with England or serious disturbance of trade should the present treaty fail or a settlement be deferred for a while. Gold remains pretty steady, fluctuating only a fraction or two per cent, and the cause of it remaining up to thirteen or fourteen premium is to be found in the very large importations, and consequent demand to adjust the balance of trade against us and to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad. The export of specie for the week ending last Saturday was \$4,243,064. The total export since the first of January has been \$26,716,225. Against this, however, emigrants may have brought near ten millions since the beginning of the year. We do not know what the supply of the mines has been, but is, probably, more than equal to the loss. There is no permanent and sufficient cause for gold going up higher, or, in fact, for it remaining so high, and there is certainly no reason or proper object in Mr. Boutwell hoarding so much in the Treasury three tickets that elected Van Buren in 1836, | vaults.

The Proposed Reduction of the Police The injudicious and unwise policy of the

Comptroller in reducing the estimates for the police service continues to be the source of considerable hostile comment. The course intended by the Comptroller is impossible of explanation on good grounds. Instead of a reduction there should be an increase in the police force of the metropolis. The department, as now constituted, is as efficient as can be expected; but its efficiency is affected by he double duty which its members have to perform in many of the districts. To reduce the force now is sheer madness, and cannot be justified by any such plea as a curtailment of expenditure in order to prevent a deficiency. Take the rank and file of the police as it stands to-day and, as a body, it possesses the confidence of the entire community, and yet in numbers that body is not sufficiently strong to insure the peace of the city in opposition to the roughs and rowdies, cutthroats and assissins who haunt the highways and byways. No more dangerous step could be conceived to create demoralization in the ranks of the police than that proposed by the Comptroller. Though courageous, even to the sacrifice of life whenever necessary, the patrolmen of the police force fully know their weakness because of their limited numbers. Not only should the force not be curtailed, but it should be strengthened. Mr. Green should also be more prompt in paying the men the money which they so honestly and laboriously earn. It is a miserable pittance at best, and when withheld by the foolish eccentricities of a cranky Comptroller it becomes less valuable to the men to whom it is due. There is another point to which we wish to call attention. The new election law, passed by the last Legislature, places at the disposal of the Bureau of Election two policemen for every polling place within the Metropolitan district. According to this, the services of fourteen hundred men will on election days be detailed for a specific duty; leaving but a mere handful of men to perform the regular police work of the city. Seventeen hundred, at the outside, will be the gross number of the police after the proposed reductions have taken place, so that on election days, even with every man on duty, and no reserve to call on, there would be only three hundred men to do the regular police work. This is simply outrageous. It is a false economy of the most glaring character, and we have yet to learn that decreased estimates on paper are the means by which good government for the city can be secured.

Serrano's Return to Madrid.

Marshal Serrano has found his way back to Madrid, and, notwithstanding the fierce opposition of his enemies, he has been well received by the people, and his lenient course of conduct toward the insurgent Carlists has been approved by the government. Zorrilla, who of late has made so prominent a figure as leader of the radical section of the progresistas, and who, a few days ago, through his fierce opposition to Serrano, succeeded in converting the Cortes into a bear garden, has been compelled to abandon his position, and the radicals have elected a new leader in his place. It has long been evident that, since the death of Prim. Serrano has been master of the situation. Like many men who know their power, he has not been too anxious to reveal Concealment, disguise, hesitation-these are no longer possible; and Serrano, more than any other man, more a thousand times than Amadeus, is master of the immediate situation in Spain. Serrano's attachment to the Savoyard King has never been doubted. In the service of the young stranger monarch he has never hesitated; but his supposed near relaencouraged many and strange speculations. We have no reason to doubt that he will assume all the responsibilities inseparable from the office of First Minister of the Crown; and it remains to be seen whether his exercise of authority will result in the establishment of the Savoyard dynasty or in the restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Isabella's son.

A MARYLAND MURDERER. The Trial of Davis for the Murder of Abraham Lynn.

WESTMINSTER, Carroll county, Md., June 3, 1872. The trial of Joseph W. Davis, as principal, and J. Hamilton Shew, as accessory, for the murder of Abraham Lynn, near this place in April last, began this morning, at ten o'clock, in the Circuit Court of this county. Chief Justice Miller and Associate Justices Hammond and Hayden presided-the same bench that presided at the famous trial of Mrs. Wharton. The murder was one of the most daring and cold blooded that was ever committed in the State, and there is much bitter feeling among all classes in regard to it, as Mr. Lynn was very highly esteemed. Mr A K Syester Attorney General of the State, who was the leading ounsel for the prosecution in the case of Mrs. Wharton, is conducting the prosecution, assisted by John E. Smith and R. B. Norment. The leading counsel for the defence is W. P. Maulsby, late Chief Justice of this Circuit. The whole of to-day has been spent in endeavoring to get a jury, and not half the panel has been secured, and there will be considerable difficulty in completing it, as there is much feeling against the prisoner.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

RICHMOND, Va., June 3, 1872. The International Typographical Union met at noon in the hall of the House of Delegates of Virginia in their twentieth annual session. President Hammond presided. S. C. Curry, President of the Richmond Union, appropriately welcomed the typos to Richmond, to which President Hammond re-

The Committee on Credentials reported eightyone subordinate unions for neafly thirty States re-

one subordinate unions for hearly thirty States represented, including one each from Montreal, New Brunswick and Canada.

The following officers were elected:—W. G. Hammond, of New Orleans, President: E. C. Crump. of Richmond, First Vice President; Robert G. Steater, of Deseret, Utah, Second Vice President: John Collins, of Cincinnati, Secretary and Treasurer; R. A. Hamilton, of Philadelpeia, Corresponding Secretary.

Thomas Armstrong, of Pittsburg, offered a reso-Thomas Armstrong, of Pittsburg, offered a resolution that the effort now being made throughout the country to establish the eight hour system of labor meets with the hearty approval of the Convention. Referred to a special committee.

The reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary says there has been visible progress in the matter of admitting females to membership. No union is opposed to admitting them.

A resolution by Mr. Armstrong was adopted that the conspiracy laws of the various States and localities are disgraceful, and it is the duty of the workingmen to petition their Legislatures for a repeal.

THE PERFECTION OF TYPOGRAPHY.

[From the New York Register, June 3.] It was the general expression among the public esterday that a better paper in all respects had VORK HERALD of June 2, 1872. The demise of its under naturally led to an extensive demand for the paper, and the chiefs and assistants of each de-partment, editorial, reportorial, typographical and engineering, appeared to have vied with each other in making the issue of yesterday a fitting testi-monial of respect to the memory of the Nestor of American Journal of the Nestor of

WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE WAITING ON THE SENATE

The Tariff Bill Ready To Be Reported from the Conference.

Andrew Johnson and the Buell Records.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1872. The House Hanging Upon Senatoria

The House has been lying on its oars for the last few days waiting on the Senate, taking recesses and adjourning from time to time, but in readings for any business which the Senate may return or send to it. The leading committees of the House have nearly cleared their dockets of business referred to them. The Committee on Elections have disposed of all the contested election cases, except a few, which the parties themselves have consented to postpone until December. The Committee of Ways and Means have disposed of all their public measures except the Tax and Tariff bill, which is now in conference between the two disposed of all their work, and have had no meeting for the past week. Nine of the twelve appropriation bills are now law, the three remaining one being in the Senate-the Fortification bill, which has been reported to the Senate without amendment, but which is waiting for action; the River and Harbor bill, which is still in the hands of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the Sundry Civil bill, which was up for action in the Senate, when Mr. Sumner moved to postpone it indefinitely in order to make his four hours speech against the President. The Committee on Public Lands have reported a large number of bills. They have been mostly of local importance. giving rights of way to railroads. The business of the House at this period of the long session has not been for many years so far advanced as now, and in many years that of the Senate has not been so obstructed by political debate. To-day, after the passage of a number of unimport-ant bills, and the reference of others to committees the House, at one o'clock, took a recesss until three o'clock. The members availed themselves of the opportunity to listen to Senate debates. At three o'clock the House reassembled and resumed routine business until four o'clock, when it adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow when it will probably take another recess until after the Philadelphia Convention. There is still a determination on the part of

few Senators to force an extra session, with the hope of passing the Ku Kiux, Civil Rights and Encement acts. There is a determined opposition to this in the House, for the reason that it is considered impossible to get these bills before the House for action, as the democrats could successfully fillbuster for some days. It is quite anlikely that the Ku Klux could, by any possibility, do so. In the meantime, the House has to wait patiently until the Senate has exhausted itself with speech-making. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed among the members of the House on the Senate frittering away its time in political debate, instead of taking action on the bills for which the House agreed to extend the time of adournment. They consider that the Senate has treated the House with great indignity, and the democrats assert that they will not vote to extend the session one hour beyond the time already areed upon.

Sumner and Stanton.

The personal friends of the late Secretary Stan

ton are highly indignant over the course of Senator Sumner in making use of his name as authority for a statement concerning General Grant that known to be contrary to the oft-expressed views of the deceased statesman, and which he cannot either refute or explain, and in giving notice of his intention to-day to vindicate the memory of the dead Secretary Senator Chandler spoke for nearly the whole body of Mr. Stanton's intimate associates in public life. It is remembered that the first person of distinction to congratulate General Grant upon his nomination at Chicago was the Secretary of War, who, for that purpose and to the astonishment of those in his office, left the prisoner through the efforts of President Johnson to dispossess him, in violation of law, and went across the street to General Grant's headquarters, where his manner toward the embryo President was so unmistakeably sincere and cordial that General Grant was visibly affected by it. This visit was the subject of much comment at Army Headquarters at the time, because, although the relations of the Secretary and the General of the Army had always been cordial and the latter had often acknowledged the unreserved support and confidence he had re-Stanton, the position of ceived from Mr. the latter with regard to General Grant's candidature for the Presidency was not un derstood, owing to the Secretary's habitual The conduct of Mr. Sumner at this juncture is unfavorably contrasted with that of Mr. Stanton in regard to a circumstance somewhat identical. The latter had more than once been made by President Lincoln the recipient of his views concerning the Massachesetts Senator, and they were too much in accord with those now entertained by Sumper's enemics concerning his egotism and arrogance and the paucity his recent achievements to be flattering to his vanity. On one occasion in particular, while in the Secretary's room in the War Department, Mr. Lincoln lost his temper in warming up with his oft-recurring theme, and demanded to know what Summer had ever done that he should presume to dictate the whole policy of the government on every question and brand with treason and imbecility the men who had done the work of the nation while he stood vaporing with idle words. Neither before nor after the death of Mr. Lincoln did the Secretary, who made the best excuses for Sumner that he could devise at the time, ever repeat the occurrence to anybody so far as known, and only the excited manner and loud tones of the Presi dent, which carried the conversation outside the private room, preserved the incident for the future.

Andrew Johnson and the Buell Records. Ex-President Johnson, who arrived here to-day from Tennessee, in obedience to the summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs, appeared before that committee this afternoon. He fied that General Enell had published some statement in the character of a defence, a notice of which he had seen, but was never able to procure a full copy of it. In this statement he had mentioned his name in connec-

tion with the defence of Nashville. There was no personal quarrel between him and General Buell but merely a difference of opinion as to th propriety of the evacuation of that city. Johnson said that from subsequent events his own judgment was shown to be correct. Therefore if his name were mentioned in records of the Buell Military Commission, alleged to have been removed from the War Department it must have been to his credit. He made this remark in order to discredit insinuations that possibly he had some agency in the removal of the records to hide ble comments or testimony upon his conduct while acting as Military Governor of Tennessee. The commission was held before he came to Washington to take his seat as Vice President, and after he became President he never thought of the subject of the records, his mind being engrossed with public affairs, nor did he know that they were lost until he saw publications

to that effect in the newspapers.

When the ex-President came out of the committee room he was invited by a member of the House to and shook hands, and one after another entered convergation with him. He appeared to be in 342 346, 347 and 351. visit the hall of Representatives, but declined. Numerous members of both parties gathered round him and shook hands, and one after another entered

good health and pleased with the attentions of those who had extended to him a friendly welcome. The committee may now make a report upon the sub-

The Case of Dr. Howard. Recent information from Spain strengthens the prospect that Dr. Howard will soon be restored to liberty in accordance with the demand of our government.

No American Citizens in Canadian

The Secretary of State, replying to a letter from General Banks, says:—"No American citizens are imprisoned in Canada on account of complicity in the invasion of Canada."

The Indian Mission of General Howard. The following despatch has been received here from Camp Grau, Arizona Territory, dated May 25, via San Diego, California, June 1:--

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interfor:—Sir.—After a three days' council, at which were present the Commanding General, Americans, Mexicans, Pappagoes and Pinos Indians and 1,000 Agaches represented by their Chiefs, a place has been agreed upon. Several Apaches held as prisoners were cheerfully brought in by the Mexicans and are left here. The Indians solemnly engage to go on no more raids and to help General Crook to look up the incorrigible and hostile Indians. Those who left Fort McDowell are coming in and sending messengers asking for peace. Good men rejoice, while the bad men are disappointed. Success seems now sure. I leave for the Apache country to-morrow.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General and Special Commissioner.

Treasury Disbursements.

Treasury Disbursements.

The payments made from the Treasury by war-rants during May were as follows:—On account of Civil and Miscellaneous, \$6,200,159; War, \$2,706,324; Navy, \$1,350,424; Interior, Indian and Pensions, \$5,165,587. Total, \$15,521,494. The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt. The Tariff Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee on the Tariff and Tax bill have agreed on their report. They place whi key at seventy cents, which covers everything except the ten cent stamp on the barrel for the rectifyer, and fix a uniform tax of twenty cents or

The Hispano-American Commission. The Spanish-American Claims Commission adourned to-day until Saturday. The Turkish Legation.

The Turkish Minister, Biacque Bey, has gone to Long Branch, leaving the Legation in charge of Baltazzi Effendi.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4—1 A. M. Probabilities.

The area of low barometer will probably extend

over the lower lakes, and eastward over the Nortnern, Middle States and New land, with fresh southwesterly to southeast erly winds, threatening weather and light rain; clearing weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light southwesterly winds; rising barometer and clear weather in the north-west, the Upper Mississippi and the Upper Lakes, with reduced temperature and northwesterly

winds. No dangerous winds are expected.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE POLICE DEPART-

MENT POR 1872.

There appears to be a misapprehension of the facts in regard to the appropriation for the Police Department by the Board of Apportionment for the expenses of 1872.

The appropriation for the Department for the first four months was \$1,100,000, which was in excess of the expenses for said term of \$22,000.

The Department of Police estimated that there would be required for the balance of the year the sum of \$2,210,500, which, with the estimate of \$1,100,000 stated above, makes an aggregate aggregate \$3,310,500

of.....
There was set apart for the whole year
by the Board of Apportionment...... 3.100.000

Difference......\$210,500
From this sum of \$210,500 there was set apart \$75,000 for buildings, leaving a deficiency in the amount, as estimated by the Police Department, of \$135,500. \$135,500.

It was supposed by the Board of Apportionment that this small comparative reduction could be distributed over all the contingent and general expenses and by dispensing with a number of clerks and police surgeons not considered necessary, thus effect a saving in the Police Department without causing any diminution in numbers or in the pay of the actual force.

The Police Board as yet have taken no action in the matter. No embarrassment is anticipated from the action of the Board of Apportionment in the matter.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Board met at five P. M. vesterday pursuant to adjournment. Mayor Hall presided. The following communication from the Comp troller was read :-

To the Honorable the Board of Supremious.—

A considerable number of persons have up to a late period been and are now about the New York County Court House for whose employment there does not appear to be any adequate authority, and who, I understand, claim pay from the county for alleged attendance. It is not unknown to your honorable body that a burglarious entry were abstracted therefrom which would have been very useful in convicting various parties of gigantic francis useful in convicting various parties of gigantic francis committed by a person occupying the position of justice that the building should be put at once under safe, discreet and honest supervision, and that the building should be put at once under safe, discreet and honest supervision, and that the number of those who claim the supervision and that the number of those who claimess. It is exarcely remarkable that in the general demoralization which has characterism should have a constitute of the summit of the su

EX-GOVERNOR DENNISON AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3, 1872. The State Journal to-morrow will contain the following editorial, double leaded :-It is not true that Governor Dennison

It is not true that Governor Dennison has wirh-drawn from his candidature for the Vice Presi-dency. It is true that he has placed in the hands of Mr. Craighead a letter to be read to the Ohlo delegation at Philadelphia, making the conditions of his being presented as a candidate the vigorous support of the Ohlo delegation and a lair prespect of his being nominated in their opinion. He explicitly declines all complimentary votes. From this it will be seen that the Ohlo dele-gation will determine whether or not Mr. Dennison will be presented to the Convention. He leaves the decision with them."

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, June 3—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 42% for the account. American securities closed quiet and duchanged.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, June 3.—Rentes closed at 556, 72c. Frankyour Bourse.—Frankyour, June 3.—United States five-twenty bonds, 6% for the issue of 186.

Liverroot Corron Market.—Liverroot, June 2.—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet and steady; quotations unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

Liverroot. Baradstuys Market.—Liverroot, June 3—2 P. M.—The myrket is quiet. Corn, 23s. per quarter.

Liverroot. Provisions Market.—Liverroot, June 3—2 P. M.—The day 33s. 9d. per cwt. Liverpool, Provisions Marker,—Liverpool, June 3-2
P. M.—Lard 39s, 9d. per cwt.
Liverpool, Proprise Marker,—Liverpool, June 3-5
P. M.—Refned petroleum, 17d. a 175d, per gallon,
Losboo, Produce Marker,—Losboo, June 3.—Tallow,
52s, 6d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 55s, a 57s, per cwt.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.